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the geological surveys of Michigan and Ohio. It would indeed be worth while to know if the germs which impelled this noble pair of brothers into the same paths may really not have been picked up on the old home farm in Dutchess county, N. Y. Supervening all these early influences and regulating all their impulses, there was in the home, as is well known to many American geologists, a wise and gentle adviser in all the enterprises of his manhood, the unseen hand that kept the harp in tune.

JOHN M. CLARKE

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. IRA REMSEN, ex-president of the Johns Hopkins University; Dr. L. H. Bailey, formerly director of the State College of Agriculture of Cornell University; Professor T. C. Chamberlin, of the University of Chicago; Professor Edwin G. Conklin, of Princeton University; Professor William M. Wheeler, of Harvard University, and Dr. Charles D. Davenport, director of the station of experimental evolution of the Carnegie Institution, planned to sail from San Francisco on the steamer *Tahiti* on July 22, to attend the Australasian meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science as guests of the New Zealand government.

OFFICERS of the American Ornithologists' Union elected for the coming year are as follows: Albert K. Fisher, *president*; Henry W. Henshaw and Witmer Stone, *vice-presidents*; John H. Sage, *secretary*; Jonathan Dwight, Jr., *treasurer*; Ruthven Deane, William Dutcher, Frederic A. Lucas, Wilfred H. Osgood, Chas. W. Richmond, Thos. S. Roberts, and Joseph Grinnell, members of the council.

DR. GEORGE H. WHIPPLE, associate professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins Medical School, has been appointed director of the Hooper Institute, San Francisco.

DR. OSCAR TEAGUE, of the Cornell University Medical School, has been appointed director of the new bacteriological laboratory of New York City at Quarantine.

THE trustees of the Albert Kahn Travelling Fellowships have appointed Mr. Alan G. Ogilvie, of the School of Geography, Oxford University, a fellow of the British Foundation for 1914-15.

CAPTAIN J. F. PARRY has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Herbert E. P. Cust, C.B., as hydrographer of the British navy.

THE University of Liverpool has conferred on Dr. T. F. Wall, lecturer on electrical engineering at the University of Birmingham, the degree of doctor of engineering.

DR. LEMOINE, professor of clinical medicine at Lille, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his teaching was presented with a picture of himself, painted by M. Pharaon de Winter.

THE Mackinnon studentship of the Royal Society on the biological side has been awarded to Mr. G. Matthai, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, for a research on the comparative anatomy of the Madreporaria.

THE Emile Chr. Hansen prize for 1914 has been awarded to Professor Jules Bordet, director of the Institut Pasteur of Brabant.

THE committee has awarded the Alvarenga Prize of \$180 to Dr. Herman B. Sheffield, of New York, for his essay entitled "Idiocy and the Allied Mental Deficiencies in Infancy and Early Childhood."

*The American Anthropologist* states that the Cayuga County Historical Society of Auburn, New York, conferred the "Cornplanter Medal for Iroquois Research" on Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., for his work in the field of Iroquois anthropological study. The Cornplanter medal was founded in 1901 largely through the efforts of Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, and a number of his friends who aided in providing the necessary means. The administration of the Cornplanter medal for Iroquois Research was then undertaken by the Cayuga County Historical Society. Four classes of workers are eligible to receive it, namely: (a) Ethnologists making worthy field-study or other inves-

tigations of the Iroquois; (b) Historians making actual contributions to our knowledge of the Iroquois; (c) Artists worthily representing Iroquois life or types by brush or chisel; (d) Philanthropists whose efforts are based on adequate scientific study and appreciation of Iroquois needs and conditions. Those who have previously received the award of the medal are, in their order, General John S. Clark, of Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. William M. Beauchamp, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. David Boyle, of Toronto, Canada; Hon. William P. Letchworth, and Reuben Gold Thwaites.

MR. H. R. SCHMITT, of the Carnegie Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, completed successfully, early in July, a magnetic exploratory trip across Chile and Bolivia, from the Pacific coast to Corumba, Brazil.

DR. LEW CHEE, Peking, is visiting the United States, to inspect hospitals for information to be used in the construction and management of a hospital to be built in Canton next year at a cost of \$750,000.

FATHER CORTIE is arranging an eclipse expedition to Hernösand. The party will consist of Father Cortie, Father O'Connor, Mr. J. J. Atkinson and Mr. G. J. Gibbs.

MR. C. BODEN KLOSS is engaged in an expedition, with Mr. H. C. Robinson, director of museums, Federated Malay States, to Mount Indrapura or Korinchi in Central Sumatra—a volcano 12,700 feet high and the highest summit in the island. The objects of the expedition are zoological and botanical, but it is hoped to ascend to the summit of the mountain and make observations of the crater and the present activity of the volcano.

IN noting the election of M. Lacroix to the permanent secretary of the Paris Academy of Sciences in the issue of SCIENCE for July 10, his Christian name should have been given as Alfred.

THE tenth session of the Congrès Préhistorique de France will be held at Aurillac (Cantal), from August 23 to 29, under the presidency of M. Pagès-Allary.

THE Canadian government has decided that the new observatory to contain the six-foot

reflecting telescope is to be situated on Little Saanich Mountain, near Victoria, British Columbia.

A CONFERENCE of observers and students of meteorology and allied subjects is to be held in Edinburgh from September 8 to 12.

THE non-magnetic yacht, *Carnegie*, under the command of J. L. Ault, arrived at Hammerfest, Norway, on July 3, twenty-five days out from Brooklyn. Magnetic and electric observations were secured on the entire trip. The results agree well with those obtained on the *Carnegie* in 1909.

THE Robert Koch Foundation offers a prize of \$750 for the best article on "The Importance of the Various Forms of Radiation (Sunlight, Roentgen Ray, Radium and Mesothorium) for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Tuberculosis." The articles, which must be in German, must be in the hands of the secretary of the foundation, Professor Schwalbe, not later than July 1, 1915.

THE list of civil list pensions granted by the British government during the year ended March 31 last includes, according to *Nature*, the following grants for scientific services: Mr. A. J. M. Bell, in recognition of his valuable contribution to geology and paleontology, £60; Mrs. Traquair, in consideration of the services to science of her husband, the late Dr. R. H. Traquair, F.R.S., and of her own artistic work, £50; Mrs. Gray, in recognition of the valuable contributions to the science of anthropology made by her husband, the late Mr. John Gray, £50; Mrs. Wallace, in consideration of the eminent services to science of her husband, the late Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, O.M., F.R.S., £120; Mrs. Alcock, in recognition of the valuable contributions to the study of physiology made by her husband, the late Professor N. H. Alcock, £50; Mrs. Ward, in recognition of the eminent services of her husband, the late Professor Marshall Ward, F.R.S., to botanical science, £40; Dr. Oliver Heaviside, F.R.S., in recognition of the importance of his researches in the theory of high-speed telegraphy and long-distance telephony, in addition to his existing pension, £100; Miss

Header, in consideration of the contributions to electrical science and telegraphy of her late father, Dr. J. N. Header, £70; Miss Willoughby, in consideration of the services of her late father, Dr. E. F. Willoughby, in connection with questions of public health, £30.

THE third biennial meeting of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies was held at the Glen House, White Mountains, during the first week in July. Delegates from a dozen of the federated societies joined in a survey of the flora and fauna about timber line on the Presidential Range. Among those present were C. W. Johnson, curator of the Boston Society of Natural History (diptera), W. T. M. Forbes, of Worcester (lepidoptera); J. H. Emerton, secretary of the federation (arachnidæ); John Ritchie, Jr., president (mollusca), and E. B. Chamberlain, New York; Tracy Hazen, Barnard College; M. A. Chrysler, Orono, and others in the different groups of botany. Mr. Johnson reports the taking of much interesting material which serves to corroborate and define the work of the earliest botanists and W. S. Hunt, of Lynn, visited the station for *Sibbaldia* and reported on it.

THE joint meeting of the Vermont Botanical Club and Vermont Bird Club was held during the second week in July at Fairhaven, Vt., the two presidents, Dr. Ezra Brainerd, of Middlebury, and Professor G. H. Perkins, of Burlington, being in attendance. The former led the botanical trips and the latter cared for the other interests. About twenty-five were present, covering the length and breadth of the state. Collections were made in the cedar swamp at Fairhaven, which yielded a number of rare species of plants and on the cliffs overlooking the Poultney River in West Haven, places that have been little visited by botanists. President Brainerd announced that the check list of the plants of Vermont, prepared by the club, will shortly be published by the experiment station at Burlington. The company received the courtesies of the board of trade of Fairhaven, which furnished transportation to the distant portions of West Haven and thus greatly aided the collectors.

A REPORT by Edson S. Bastin on the production of graphite in 1913, just issued by the U. S. Geological Survey, describes the properties, uses and origin of graphite, records the production and imports in 1913, and describes the mode of occurrence at most localities where it has been quarried in the United States and at foreign localities which contribute to our domestic consumption. The island of Ceylon is the world's greatest graphite-producing center and the United States absorbs about one half of its product. Other countries that contribute graphite to our industries are Korea, Madagascar and northern Mexico. These large drafts on foreign sources, amounting in 1913 to 28,879 short tons, valued at \$2,109,791 are in marked contrast to the small domestic production of natural graphite, which in 1913 was only 4,775 tons, valued at \$293,756. As it has been fully demonstrated that natural graphite occurs in our own country in practically inexhaustible quantities, the question arises, Why should our industries be so dependent on foreign supplies? The reason lies in the mechanical difficulty in concentrating the American product. Most of the graphite found in this country occurs in small flakes in banded rocks known as schists. The graphite forms only 5 to 10 per cent. by weight of the rock, and the crushing of the rock and clean separation of the graphite flakes have proved commercially successful only in a few favored places. A number of new methods are now being tried which it is hoped will prove more efficient—notably the electrostatic process that has been applied with so much success to the treatment of zinc ores. The shortcomings of the United States in the production of natural graphite are in part atoned for by the large amounts of graphite produced in the electric furnaces at Niagara Falls. From its commercial inception in 1897 the industry of manufacturing graphite has grown rapidly until in 1913 the output was valued at nearly a million dollars. The various grades of manufactured graphite are adapted to practically all the uses to which graphite has been applied except crucible-making.